

Meta and Yaacov Dreifus
Eise Stern

Itz discuss
ice process
the enormous quantities of
military equipment. Large
quantities of ammunition are
stashed in underground
warehouses in Lebanon.
Rabin told Shultz that the
reason why Hussein had
joined the peace process was
do with West Bank settlers
but rather with the king's
angry Arab reaction.
Still, Rabin said, Hussein's
decision to revive the Jordanian
treaty with the Palestinians
West Bankers was an important
step to the Arab world of his
get involved in negotiations
Israel.
The former prime minister
slated to be defense minister
Labour forms the next government
also welcomed Iraq's apparent
increasing dependence on Israel
the war effort against Iran.
The Iraqi need for Israeli
cooperation in the construction
new oil pipeline to the port of
is significant. Rabin said, Iraq's
rejectionist Iraqi president
should decide to enter into
talks with Israel.
Rabin, who left Washington
yesterday to return to Israel,
Washington to participate in
conference on terrorism,
wound up three days of meetings.
Aren, who arrived in New
Monday, was invited to meet
Shultz before speaking at the
ence.

Iraq shopping
clear reactor
Cranston said some of the
reactor's sensitive "hot cells"
laboratories for processing
nuclear remain intact, as does
load of about 14 kilograms
highly enriched uranium.
Cranston said the Iraqis have
rounded the shell of the de
reactor with "an ominous
anti-aircraft systems and bal
frustrate low-flying aircraft."
Clearly, they hope to mis
into a sophisticated nuclear de
ment effort," Cranston said.
Iran for its part is reviving
nuclear programme initially re
jected by the shah and abandoned
1979 by the Ayatollah Khomeini
technology of the "atomic" r
Cranston said.

amid Beirut batt
The security plan being drawn
by the Syrian command, which
includes one senior officer from
of Lebanon's major religious se
cution for the deployment of se
army troops to eliminate the p
line, require the capital and the
region of militiamen.
There was no official commu
the progress of the military op
but army sources said the op
there was "very positive."

tions reach accord
Chief representative of Yase
ist Fatah group at the reuni
and talks which began on Su
did not say which issues were
But Wazz, also known as
Hammad, said the four other
leading part refused to sign a
agreement. The PLO's top
commander, Yassir Arafat, was
not a missing body.

s backers 'criminal'
The Arab League has never
before. And she will never be
because there can be no
trustee on the issue. In
Lebanon and using the name of
the PLO's top commander, Yassir
Arafat, and his associates.

Israel repaves road
Jerusalem Post Reporter
BY ANAT SHIMON - It was
one of the nearly six-kilometre
road from Metulla to Marjoun
completed yesterday by Is
workers. Other roads in the se
ctor in Lebanon are the
subject of renewed

est
ADLER
ore
book place
ne 26 at 11 a.m.
and Orna Adler
it and Art Silver
a, Rona and Corin
a and Yacov Dreifu
Stern

HOME NEWS



Handcuffed and shackled, Temple Mount suspect Shimon Barda is escorted from court yesterday. (Isaac Harari)

Temple Mount suspect has remand extended

The Jerusalem Magistrate's Court yesterday extended by 15 days the remand of Shimon Barda, suspected of attempting to damage the Moslem shrines on the Temple Mount.

Barda's counsel objected to the description of his client as "a dangerous criminal," saying that his previous offences had been minor. He also said that Barda had been beaten twice by police, and complained about what he termed "the different law for those with knitted skullcaps and those with black skullcaps."

This is a reference to the Jewish underground suspects, who wear knitted skullcaps and whose treatment by the police has allegedly been permissive.

The police representative told the court that Barda, who was arrested earlier this week, is suspected of being the initiator and ringleader of the so-called "Lifta gang." He produced photographs to show the considerable amount of military equipment found in the abandoned village of Lifta on the outskirts of Jerusalem, where the group lived.

The police representative told the court that Barda is suspected of stealing weapons and explosives from IDF stores in the Golan Heights and of transporting them earlier this year to the Temple Mount, where he allegedly planned to blow up Moslem shrines.

Barda is also suspected of planting an explosive charge at the Nebi Samuel mosque. The policeman noted that Barda had not confessed to the crimes, but said that he had evaded arrest for several months. (Itim)

2 airlines having problems in filling planes to Israel

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV - Transamerica has cancelled today's flight here and Capital Air is likely to face a \$20,000 fine unless it gives a satisfactory explanation for reductions it gave for flights from Belgium here, well informed sources told The Jerusalem Post yesterday.

Both companies are reportedly finding it difficult to fill their planes to and from Israel. Transamerica's response apparently was cancellation; Capital Air apparently offered discounts to stimulate business, observers said.

Transamerica held its inaugural flight here last week, but its Boeing 747, carrying only some 270 passengers. An official here confirmed sales were low, as El Al and other veteran carriers offered the same prices.

Transamerica said that it cancelled today's flight - its second - for "technical reasons" and that the passengers were transferred to El Al and Tower Air.

Meanwhile Civil Aviation Administration officials have questioned Capitol Air passengers arriving from Brussels about extra-large reductions offered for their flights.

Administration Director Shai Shohami told The Post reductions were as high as 40 per cent compared with the prices Capitol Air had filed.

The Administration sent Capitol a sharply worded letter and warned that, unless there is a satisfactory explanation, it will recommend that the Transport Ministry impose a \$20,000 fine.

Shohami explained the administration wants Capitol's fares to be equal to El Al's and Sabena's and indicated Sabena is likely to cancel its service here if profits decrease.

El Bar-Am, Capitol's representative here, said that only small reductions were given abroad.

He said that the Belgian authorities had authorized those rates, but after the Israeli officials balked, Capitol agreed to charge the El Al and Sabena rates.



Julius Berman and Kenneth Bialkin

Presidents Conference head steps down

By GREER FAY CASIDMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter
There is an overwhelming difference between the present attitude of the U.S. government to Israel and that which prevailed in June 1982, Julius Berman, outgoing chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, said yesterday.

Berman was speaking at a reception to mark the end of his term of office, hosted by Prime Minister Shamir in the Prime Minister's Office.

Arguing that at the time he took office two years ago the world and the U.S. in particular were not well disposed towards Israel, Berman described the feelings of the U.S. government toward Israel today as "extremely positive."

Berman's successor, Kenneth Bialkin, was also at the reception. Both Berman and Bialkin are members of the Jewish Agency Board of Governors, and are here for the Jewish Agency Assembly.

Hungary
31 Day Comprehensive Tour
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Details: Topaz Tours, Netanya
Reh, Smilansky, Tel. 063-34168.

On Thursday, June 28, 1984, at 5.30 p.m.
there will be
an evening of entertainment
at the Grand Beach Hotel in Tel Aviv.
Income from this event will be donated to the fund for strengthening Israel's defence - "LIBI."
This evening is made possible by the Grand Beach Hotel, the singer Koochava Harari and the Arab Trio and their orchestra.
ALL TOURISTS ARE INVITED!

Caesarea—'a 21st-century port built 2,000 years ago'

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter
CAESAREA. - Underwater archaeologists have discovered that the ancient harbour here is at least 2,000 years older than was previously thought, reporters were told yesterday.

Recent finds have confirmed the existence of a port which predates the one built by Herod the Great between 21 and 9 BCE.

The older harbour is believed to have been part of Straton's Tower - the small Hellenistic settlement that preceded Caesarea. Pottery found on land and in the sea indicate that this small harbour dates back to the early 2nd century BCE.

Experts think the presence of the old harbour was one of the reasons Herod chose the site for his grand city and port project, which was named after the Roman emperor Augustus Caesar.

Another central reason for building the port may have been political, according to Prof. Robert Hohlfelder of Colorado University, one of the associate directors of the Caesarea ancient Harbour excavations Project.

"Herod wanted to build a harbour which was not in Roman territory, and Caesarea marked the northernmost border of his realm. In addition, the area was mainly occupied by gentiles, and he wanted to do something for them on the same scale as he had done for the Jews in Jerusalem," he said.

Hohlfelder maintained that the technical difficulties posed by the harbour development - believed to be the first man-made open seaport in the world - would have suited Herod's mania for grand construction. Herod originally intended that Caesarea would replace the Roman port of Alexandria as gateway to the Mediterranean.

He emphasized that the weather along the coast would have made it impossible to work on the project year round, but the harbour itself was still completed in just 10 years.

The massive port, with two enormous breakwaters running out into the open sea, could accommodate up to 300 ships.

Archeologists still marvel at the sophisticated level of engineering, which prevented the port from being blocked by silt by building a series of cross-channels that let in a sand-free flow of water.

In addition, the 70-metre-wide southern breakwater was used as a quay for loading and unloading, and even had warehouses on top. This was made possible by an outer wall which broke the force of the waves.

Project director Dr. Avner Raban of Haifa University's Centre for Maritime Studies said the Herodian port is an example of a 21st century harbour - built 2,000 years ago. "If modern harbours like Ashdod and Haifa had employed such systems of design and engineering, they would not have the problems they face today," he said.

This season the staff of 15 archeologists and 120 volunteers from Israel and abroad were joined by a team of underwater architects. The architects, using new techniques of measuring and drawing underwater, were able to create diagrams and sketches of the major features of the harbour from all period of its use.

Raban said the harbour was submerged around the third or fourth century as a result of a land slide.

CAHEP is administered by the Centre for Maritime Studies with the cooperation of the University of Victoria in British Columbia, the University of Colorado in Boulder and the University of Maryland.

Bid to end Foreign Ministry strike

By ROBERT ROSENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter
The Foreign Ministry staff committee has asked the Civil Service Commission to name an arbitrator to settle the three-week-old wage dispute that has shut diplomatic services at home and abroad. The commission has not yet responded to the request.

Diplomatic missions abroad have been at a standstill for three weeks. Ambassadors are seeing only ministry officials and ministry officials are refusing even to answer emergency requests by Israelis and foreign nationals for visas, passports and other travel documents. Israeli businessmen abroad have been unable to get assistance from economic attaches.

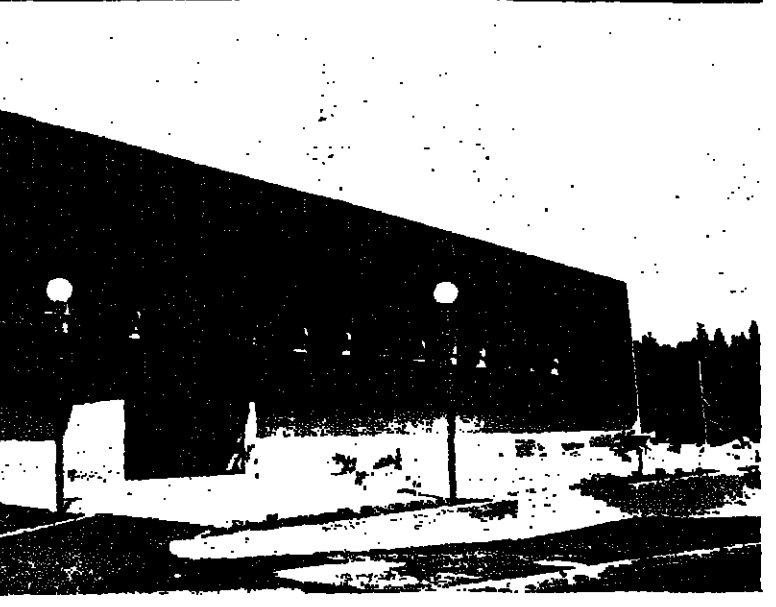
The ministry workers are seeking a new wage package that would put them on a par with employees of the intelligence services. A senior ministry staffer now in Israel, with five years' experience as a consul-general, last month earned IS140,000 before taxes. A new ministry worker last month earned barely IS50,000. Pensioners, such as former ambassadors, can expect to take home a monthly maximum of IS60,000.

Postal workers end all sanctions

Jerusalem Post Staff
Postal workers yesterday ended their work action and began processing mail and receiving the public according to the normal work schedule, the Communications Ministry spokesman announced yesterday.

The spokesman said the ministry had met some of the workers' demands, without giving specifics. The heads of the works committees and representatives of the Civil Servants Union decided to end the work action after a meeting with ministry director-general Zvi Tziker, the spokesman announced.

Workers will make arrangements to insure speedy delivery of election-related material and of month-end National Insurance payments, and will make up for other delays caused by the work action, the spokesman added.



The Technion's Canada Nuclear Engineering Institute building.

Technion defies government on budget

Jerusalem Post Reporter
HAIFA. - The budget committee of the Technion's international board of governors on Monday submitted a budget proposal which not only ignores the 10-per-cent cut urged by the government, but calls for a \$4-million increase.

Under the proposal the budget for the next academic year is \$73.5 million, which assumes government participation of \$52.5m. The proposal is expected to be adopted by the board's plenary tomorrow.

The proposed increase includes \$2.75m. to hire 165 junior faculty members for the Computer Sciences, Electrical Engineering, Aeronautical Engineering, Industrial Engineering and Mechanical Engineering Facilities which the Technion believes must be enlarged to meet the country's needs. The rest of the increase is for laboratory equipment.

The Technion yesterday dedicated the Canada Nuclear Engineering Institute building, which will house the Nuclear Engineering Department.

The building was financed by a \$5m. donation from the Canadian Technion Society. Among those at the dedication were Canadian Ambassador Vernon Turner, and Society President Bernard Bloomfield.

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Herziya man charged with indecent acts

TEL AVIV (Itim). - A Herziya resident was charged yesterday in Tel Aviv District Court with performing indecent acts on minors.

According to the charge sheet, the 49-year-old man began molesting a 10-year-old boy, threatening him at knife-point, but a neighbour then scared the man off.

In another incident, the man allegedly grabbed the hand of an 11-year-old girl, but ran off when a neighbour called out. Both incidents took place this month, the charge sheet says.

The defendant is under psychiatric observation. Discussion of a prosecution request to remand him until the end of proceedings against him was postponed.

Tel Aviv man charged with murdering woman

TEL AVIV (Itim). - David Omer, 34, of Tel Aviv, was charged in district court here yesterday with murdering Sophie Perez, 60, when he and another man robbed her apartment on October 14, 1980.

Omer was charged with stuffing the woman's mouth with a rag, tying her with nylon cord and piling mattresses on her while he and the other man ransacked the apartment.

Her body was found the next day. Omer has been remanded until the end of the trial.

South Lebanese man injured in car bombing

METULLA (Itim). - A large explosive charge blew up yesterday in the car of a resident of the village of Saksakiya in southern Lebanon. The driver was seriously injured and was taken to a Sidon hospital.

Israeli Defence Forces and Southern Lebanon Army troops who arrived at the scene established that the bombing was criminal and was not connected to terrorism.

Woman burns to death in her apartment

RAMLE (Itim). - The body of an 85-year-old woman was found here in her burnt-out apartment yesterday. Police were called to the scene after a fire broke out in the apartment, and found it locked and bolted. Police said that a preliminary investigation indicated that the woman had been overcome by smoke from the fire while she was preparing her lunch.

Firemen say they're shorthanded

By MENAHEM HOROWITZ
TIBERIAS. - Israel lacks 120 professional fire-fighters, it was charged at an emergency meeting of the country's fire department commanders at the Zemar local council in the Jordan Valley yesterday.

Rami Kehalon, head of the fire-fighting division at the Interior Ministry, said the shortage is dangerous and intolerable. In several big fires recently - such as at the Hotel Moriah on the Dead Sea and at a Herziya insecticide plant - firemen had to be brought from a great distance, he said.

He added that firefighters of both sexes are needed.

The participants in the meeting discussed a proposal to shift responsibility for fire-fighting from the local authorities to the government.

LIKUD/KIBBUTZIM

(Continued from Page One)
distributing small red roses and a two-page stencilled sheet.

The leader of the Likud team argued that he had as much right to come to the kibbutz, as kibbutz members had to campaign in towns and villages.

"We've come, knocked on the door and asked whether we may enter," he said. "You don't enter first and then knock," suggested a kibbutz member, who invited the Likud group to lunch.

"You'll be honoured guests," he promised. But the visitors turned it down, as well as an offer to discuss the matter in the clubhouse.

The Likud people pressed for a clear answer: "Will you let us distribute the leaflets or not?"

"Not today," said the kibbutz member. He suggested they come on Friday night to a kibbutz meeting. "We'll give you a microphone. If you bring slides we'll give you a projector," he promised.

He explained he was happy with the Likud intrusion. "It awakens the political consciousness among the apathetic kibbutz members," he said. "Some members thought we put on this show," he added.

Yosav Rafael, an aide of MK Michael Kleiner complained that the kibbutz members were putting a fence around themselves. He said he had been raised in a ma'abara transit camp in Beer Ya'acov near Kibbutz Netzer Sereni and was bitter because of the kibbutzniks' attitude.

"If you want to be a kibbutz member - I invite you to join," replied the kibbutz member. "We've educated 300 kids from transit camps and nobody is bitter at Ga'ash."

"I want to put up a campaign table, not to join you," Rafael replied.

According to the Likud spokeswoman, the Likud activists appeared in Afikim with flowers to stress their peaceful intentions, and also with personal letters addressed to the members saying, "We would like to present our party's views to you in a serious and responsible manner. We have no intention of quarrelling, but of explaining our views civilly."

The activists were directed before they set out for Afikim not to yield to any provocation, not to fight back and to retreat if attacked. The spokeswoman said: "It is unthinkable that the kibbutzniks would be free to go to villages and townships throughout the country and knock on the doors of private homes, in an attempt to explain their positions, while we should be denied the opportunity to present our case. This is undemocratic, and a clear case of the violation of free speech."

But the UKM spokesman told The Jerusalem Post that the kibbutz movement is well known for its outstanding hospitality all year round.

"Every year we play host to thousands of guests from the country and abroad, but visits must be coordinated in advance and permission sought from the kibbutz secretariat."

"What the Likud did in Afikim today is an instance of provocation from the Arif Sharon school of politics. These people came to the kibbutz not with peaceful intentions but with hostile intent," he said.

One-lane traffic on Geha Road tomorrow

Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. - Traffic on the Geha Road which skirts Tel Aviv will be restricted to one lane in both directions on the past year, such as the Ashdod-Ashkelon and the Acre-Nahariya highways.

He also reported that several bridges have been damaged or had collapsed because of the carelessness of truck drivers who ignored the signs restricting cargo height.

The spokesman for the Public Works Department also said yesterday that work has started on widening several of the roads where numerous fatal accidents had occurred in the past year, such as the Ashdod-Ashkelon and the Acre-Nahariya highways.

Ashkelon summer camp to integrate Ethiopians

Jerusalem Post Reporter
ASHKELOM. - Ethiopian immigrants' children will attend summer camps run by the local community centre here, director Meir Abergel said yesterday.

"We're trying to integrate these children with the children of the neighbourhoods," he said. "The emphasis will be on helping immigrants in general and Ethiopian Jews in particular feel at home in Israel."

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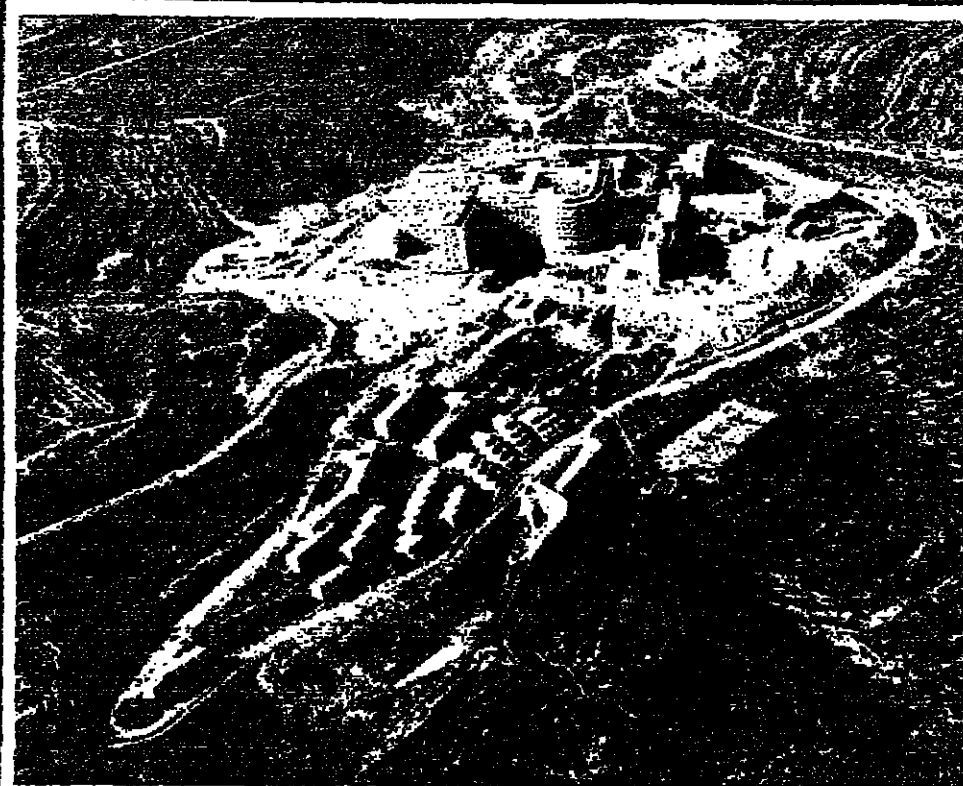
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in the presence of the donors
LUDWIG AND ERICA JESSELSON
and the Minister of Interior and Religious Affairs.
DR. JOSEPH BURG
which will take place on Sunday, July 1, 1984,
at 5.00 p.m. on the University campus.

HEALING IN PRIVATE

The Post's David Krivine assesses a project for private care which has been functioning at Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem.



An aerial view of Hadassah Hospital, Ein Kerem (left); private ward at the hospital.



(Werner Braun, A. Hazan)

"SHARAP" has become a vogueish term: it is made up from the initials of the Hebrew for "private medical service." It exists at the privately-owned Hadassah Hospital, in Jerusalem, and has succeeded so well that the Housing Ministry intends to introduce it as a pilot project at a government-owned hospital.

If you are a member of Kupat Holim in Jerusalem and need heart surgery, you currently have to wait a year (unless your case is urgent). You then proceed to a designated hospital, where a designated surgeon performs the operation.

To be fair it should be stated that the waiting period for a Haifa hospital is at the moment only two months, and a Kupat Holim member can opt to have his surgery there.

Let us assume, however, that the patient wants it done in Jerusalem, his home town, and by a surgeon of his own choosing. This is where Sharap comes in. For a by-pass operation by one of Hadassah's top heart surgeons he is charged \$4,390. (This includes a fee for anaesthesia, nursing and an operating theatre). The wait is only a few weeks.

MANY of the good people who have devoted a lifetime of service to Kupat Holim or to other areas of public medicine find this system offensive. The chief merit of public medicine is that it is egalitarian. In the olden days there were no long delays because the poor, unable to afford treatment, did not clutter the better hospitals. Plenty of time was left to deal with the moneyed few.

Today the healing of sickness is a universal right. Priority is determined according to the urgency of the patient's need, not to the size of his pocket-book. Hence the holdups and bottlenecks. But they must be lived with.

If commercialism is introduced through the back door (defenders of the health insurance scheme say), social justice will fly out the window.

Private patients will get their surgery on demand. The doctors won't have time for the sick fund patients, who will have to wait not one but two and three years until their turn comes up.

The following situation will become commonplace: a working man is earmarked for surgery a year or more hence. Six months after he takes ill, his boss is seized with the same complaint. Within a short time the boss is back at work fully healed and recovered, while the worker is still on medication, waiting for a

vacancy in the operating theatre. Is that tolerable?

IN PRINCIPLE it is not. But there is one practical justification, and Professor Baruch Modan, director-general of the Health Ministry, has made it the central plank of his new project. Sharap, as it is to be applied in government hospitals, would contribute to shortening, not lengthening the sick fund patient's waiting time.

The boss would still be treated before the worker, but note should be taken of the high price he has to pay because that price performs an important role. Public medicine cannot manage with the budget it has—in any country. The advance of medical technology makes treatment prohibitively expensive. So extra cash from private sources can ease financial difficulties.

The important point however is that private treatment would not be

at the expense of the public wards. In Modan's scheme the boss—if he opts for Sharap wouldn't intrude on the sick fund patient's time. His operation would take place outside working hours.

Under present conditions, surgical facilities (operating theatre, laboratories, X-ray departments) function until 3 p.m. or thereabouts, and are then shut until the following morning. What the ministry proposes is that the doctors, nurses, laboratory assistants and X-ray technicians do extra time outside working hours in return for extra pay, using equipment that is idle at that time anyway.

What of the law on working hours? Israel is a signatory to the international labour convention limiting the working day to eight hours and the workweek to 48 hours. And there is sense in those limitations. Anybody working flat-out for the permitted span is likely to be dog-tired at the end of it. He would

not be at his best doing overtime. Modan offers two answers. One: medical staffs do overtime already. Specialists have private patients, legally or illegally. X-ray technicians do private work outside office hours. The new proposal merely regularizes existing practice — and lets the hospital share in the gain.

This is not a good answer, because people shouldn't work more than 48 hours a week on jobs requiring maximal concentration. It is neither healthy for them nor for the patients. Modan's second answer offers a better alternative: staff should devote less than a full workweek to public medicine. This would leave them with a fixed amount of spare time for Sharap.

Let us assume that surgeons decide to work three-quarters of the week in the public wards. The hospital will not want to decrease the amount of treatment it metes out to

the sick fund patients. It will therefore have to engage one-third more personnel — at no additional cost, since each staff-member receives only three-quarters of full pay.

The addition of one-third more staff, all working full-time (if we include their stint of private medicine), would be a net gain, because the number of patients in *total* will not increase. The private patients aren't a new segment of the population, they have been frequenting those same hospitals all along. The difference is that they will now be treated after 3 p.m., under a scheme called Sharap for which they choose to pay. The patients who remain under public medicine will be correspondingly fewer in number — yet the manpower and facilities at their disposal will be just as great as before. Moreover part of the fees paid by the private patient will accrue to the hospital, allowing it to do still more for the public sector than previously.

HOW MANY will opt for Sharap? Not only the rich qualify. Our prosperous society contains a large layer of middle-income citizens who can manage to scrape together once in a lifetime a few thousand dollars for a major operation.

On the other hand, not all those who can afford the money will choose to spend it in this way. There are reasons for that and reasons against. One reason for is that people like having the "best" doctor. But statistics do not show any marked difference in fatality — and recovery rates between public and private patients.

More important as a "for" consideration is waiting-time. Nobody likes to nurse his ailment, many will pay to get the ordeal with the scalpel over and done with. This is where the assistance of Sharap comes in. It expands the size of the medical services. People paying extra will be treated more quickly — and so even-

tually will those who don't pay extra, because more time will be left for them.

If the delay suffered by public patients is shortened, why join Sharap? Many will not in the end, even if they can afford to. Sharap should end up as a fairly moderate-sized affair.

This conclusion is supported by another statistic. Hadassah possesses in addition to Sharap a private wing where patients can have a private room to themselves for \$50 a day. No urgent need presses them to make this choice. It won't give them a better doctor, or shorter waiting-time.

All it gives them is something like the bonus of travelling first-class by plane. Its appeal is thus primarily to the well-heeled. The private wing contains two-dozen rooms, out of more than 700 in Hadassah-Ein-Karem. How many of them are occupied?

Just over half. Fourteen out of a total of 24.

THE PATIENT who has the chance of paying extras under Sharap generally belongs to Kupat Holim or another health insurance fund. The payment he makes out of his own pocket is only part of what the hospital receives. It also charges the health insurance fund a sum which comes to approximately \$100 a day. Let us make a calculation. \$4,390 for a 14-day stay works out at \$300 per diem. So the revenue accruing to the hospital is \$100 a day for a public patient, and \$400 a day for a Sharap patient. (This is without the private room, which is extra.)

The \$100 a day is standard for all hospitalized public patients, though some require expensive surgery and others only inexpensive drugs. That sum is insufficient to cover Hadassah's total costs, and its end-of-the-year deficit has to be covered by the Ministry of Finance.

Patients who have no health insurance cover (foreign tourists for example) pay \$250 a day for hospitalization, which puts them on a par with the public patients. For Sharap they have to pay extra.

Sharap thus offers a salutary infusion of funds to institutions that cannot make both ends meet. It also permits a dose of extra income for the surgeons. This is not a bad thing, considering what earnings they can command abroad and on the private market. More flexibility in wages is desirable, if only to reduce the brain-drain among medical men taking refuge overseas.

HOMAGE TO TAL

MUSIC REVIEWS

The excellent instrumentalists were Sarah Fuxon-Hayman, piano; Yuval Kaminkovsky, viola; Alexander Kaganovsky, cello; and Eyal Vilner, horn. Shimon Lev-Ari provided a fine narration.

BENJAMIN BAR-AM

"IOLANTHE" — by Gilbert & Sullivan (Gerard Behar Centre, Jerusalem, June 19). Presented by the Light Opera Group of the Negev; Producers: Shalom Tel-Or; Fairies: Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Barons. At the piano: Marina Schmidt; Conductor: Eyal Doron. (All income from the concert to benefit the scholarship fund of the Association of Americans and Canadians in Israel, Jerusalem Branch).

THE HILARIOUS presentation of *Ruddigore* by G & S exactly a year ago whetted our appetite for more of

the same. And we got it: Shalom Tel-Or's stubborn dedication created another entertaining production in *Iolanthe*, mobilizing talents from every possible source: professors of education, judges, doctors, biologists and even some professional singers and actors who have miraculously settled in Beersheba. The conductor, kibbutznik Eyal Doron, and pianist Marina Schmidt, a brand-new immigrant from Rumania, both fulfilled their tasks most efficiently.

Grenadier Guards private, or an alligator at the Soroka Medical Centre pronounce that he is half a fairy — to mention only two of the many funny associations in this cast — seems enough to characterize the company and its social and musical importance in, around, and beyond the Negev.

Marian Davidson (Fairy Queen) acted and sang particularly well; Amiel Schotz (Lord Chancellor) twisted his tongue excellently and put his acting ability to good use. It

was all so perfectly "British" that Adi Adar, as Lord Tolloller could not, despite his valiant efforts, conceal his Rumanian background and was visibly a "stranger" among the "natives." His voice, however, was an asset. An army doctor and Soroka pediatrician, Adar studies singing on the side. Also in fine voice was Gail Greene in the role of Phyllis.

Space does not permit me to name more of the cast which so dedicatedly contributed to the success of the production. Deserving of mention, however, are the imaginative costumes and stage props.

In addition to swelling the AACI's scholarship fund, the production

gave many former "Anglo-Saxons" a nostalgic evening, while affording the rest of the audience a glimpse of English wit, humour and social criticism of the House of Lords and parliament in the time of Queen Victoria (has much changed since then?).

It is to be hoped that this shining example of the volunteer spirit will stimulate more amateurs into getting together and activating hidden theatrical and musical talent for their own and their community's benefit.

The powers that be should recognize this commendable effort and help it to continue.

YOHANAN BOEHM

CONCERT DEDICATED TO THE WORKS OF JOSEF TAL — The Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra, Gary Bertini conducting with Walter Boeykens, clarinet, and Adi Etzion-Zak, mezzo-soprano (Tel Aviv Museum, June 21). Concerts for Clarinet and Chamber Orchestra: "Elo" (Honour) Chamber Score for mezzo soprano, narrator and instruments; "Imago" for Chamber Orchestra.

IN HONOUR of the veteran composer Josef Tal, recipient of the Wolf Foundation Prize, a special concert of his works was held within the framework of the Exploration series of the Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra. Regrettably, the programme was changed several times, and the decision not to perform the 3rd Symphony, one of Tal's masterpieces, was particularly regrettable. Another unforgivable mishap was the breakdown of the electronic equipment, which resulted in the non-performance of Piano Concerto No. 6 with electronic accompaniment.

The 1980 Clarinet Concerto and the 1982 "Imago" provided an interesting picture of Tal's style and compositional methods. It is apparent that Tal is not a member of the avant garde, and that his music maintains norms. However, it is undeniably contemporary music and strikingly original.

Tal's music consists of a sequence of seemingly independent motifs connected in an associative manner, and creates an unbreakable chain of reaction and counter-reaction. Slowly a special kind of continuity makes itself felt. The work finally appears extraordinarily coherent and complete. The music constantly surprises. This inevitably results in a certain feeling of improvisational freedom but the listener senses also strict organization, and a guiding intellect at work.

Another highly original quality of Tal's music is his treatment of the orchestra or chamber ensemble. There is no climactic tutti reminiscent of the Romantic era. Each instrument speaks for itself, and contributes to a slowly thickening polyphonic dialogue.

IN THE Clarinet Concerto, the solo part, exquisitely played by the Belgian Walter Boeykens, is first among equals. Integrated masterfully into the orchestral texture, it is in constant dialogue with all the other instruments. The relationship between the clarinet and the horn (brilliantly played by Eyal Vilner) is particularly fascinating.

"Imago" develops on similar lines both in the interaction of its motifs and in its texture. This is pure and absolute music with no other message than what the sounds relay. Full enjoyment of the piece demands a considerable intellectual effort. Bertini's performance was highly imaginative and intriguing.

"ELSE", inspired by the strange personality of the German Jewish woman poet, Else Lasker-Schueler, is more in the nature of theatre music. As it is an older piece, and has been heard here several times, I will not attempt a critique of it. Gary Bertini proved a discriminating conductor. Adi Etzion-Zak was in excellent vocal form, and tackled the difficult solo part with great insight.

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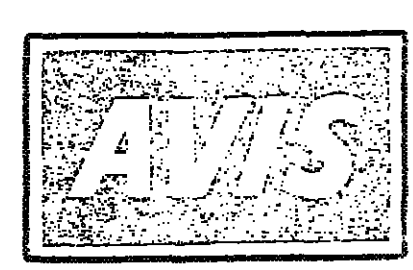
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Nigeria in arrears for \$25 million

Koortrade is insured for 90% of possible loss

By MACABEE DEAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — The Nigerian government owes Koortrade about \$25 million for goods and services supplied over the past few years. "This sum is far from lost," Josef Bernthal, manager of the huge international marketing organization, said yesterday in discussing his company's activities for 1983 and its targets for 1984.

"Nigeria is the richest country in Africa and it has vast oil reserves. Until it ran into the present hard times, it was always a reliable customer." However, if the Nigerian government cannot honour its debt, Koortrade will recover about 90 per cent of the debt from the Israel Foreign Trade Risks Insurance Corporation, leaving it to absorb a loss of about \$2.5m. This sum has been entered on the company's book as a "doubtful debt," not as a loss.

Bernthal and Amir Segev, his deputy, projected a 28 per cent increase in Koortrade's activities this year. However, a considerable part of this growth depended on con-

tinued sales to Nigeria, and this might not materialize to the extent hoped for.

During 1983, Koortrade had a total turnover of \$558m. Of this sum \$149m. was exports handled by its Euro-American division and \$67m. by its Afro-Asian division. This made a total of exports of \$216m. Sales by its Domestic division within Israel totalled \$161m., and another \$86m. worth of goods were imported, making a total of \$247m. for this division. Its International division had a turnover of \$95m.

This division handles trade between two foreign countries and has only an indirect relationship to Israel. For example, if Koortrade manages to sell a complete project, such as a factory, to some country or group, and needs various items to "round out the picture," it will buy them abroad and ship them abroad.

This year's target is for \$717m., which, as mentioned, is a 28 per cent increase over last year. Exports are expected to rise by 32 per cent, with the fastest growing market being the

Far East. The Domestic division is expected to grow by 13 per cent and international trade by 59 per cent.

Turning to plans for the next five years, Bernthal said that greater emphasis would be placed on enlarging the American market, which even today is Koortrade's single biggest customer, taking some \$114m. in exports last year. The Far East also is expected to become an ever growing customer, even those countries which have no diplomatic relations with Israel.

"We also hope to penetrate much deeper into the East bloc," he said, especially Rumania, Hungary and Yugoslavia (the latter mainly barter trade). The main items which Koortrade will try to sell in the East bloc are chemicals, electronics and telecommunications equipment.

"We entered the barter market for the first time in 1983," he explained. "It is not too satisfactory an arrangement, for it is a cumbersome way of trading. Moreover, there are little or no profits in this area; on the other hand so far we have avoided losses." Bernthal admitted that marketing



Josef Bernthal

was getting rougher all the time, due to the worldwide recession and dwindling markets. Therefore, the organization was earmarking some \$3.5m. this year for market promotion.

The organization, although an affiliate of Koor Industries, does not market all the output of Koor Industries, since many large Koor branches market directly. However, Koortrade does handle several hundred more firms, including many in the kibbutz and private sector, and in the government sector.

\$408m. budget for Jewish Agency

By GREER FAY CASHMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Jewish Agency Treasurer Akiva Lewinsky told the plenary budget session of the Agency assembly in Jerusalem yesterday that he had submitted a \$408 million budget for fiscal 1984/85, including \$48m. for Project Renewal. Last year, Lewinsky revealed, the Jewish Agency had pre-financed Project Renewal to the extent of \$30m. because communities had been tardy in turning their pledges into cash.

Lewinsky implied that following the elections the Jewish Agency will have to take a greater share of the responsibility for Project Renewal. He predicted a curtailing of activities by any government coming into office.

On the other hand, he doubted that the Jewish Agency would be able to maintain the same level of activity as last year, let alone expand. He was adamant that under no circumstances would the Agency spend more on projects and salaries than its actual cash income.

How to budget intelligently in times of three-digit inflation, said Lewinsky, has become a major issue. Last year, the Jewish Agency adjusted its budget after six months. Quarterly adjustments were planned for this year, but with the speed of inflation, adjustments will be made every two months. "I pray," said Lewinsky, "that we shall not have to make monthly adjustments."

After addressing the session, Fi-

nance Minister Yigal Cohen-Orag was told in no uncertain terms that the Jewish Agency Assembly was not the place for election propaganda. Cohen-Orag had been explaining the difficulties of fighting inflation and said that he was sorry that "for political reasons" the labour unions were not ready to enter into a social pact with employers and the government.

Angry delegates protested vigorously from the floor, shouting in Hebrew and in English that they did not want to listen to propaganda. However, one delegate reacted to the actual contents of the minister's speech, and asked whether the Treasury had been ready to enter

into such a pact.

The answer was affirmative. Cohen-Orag said that just after he had come into office, he had asked the Histadrut to join in a social pact which would smooth the way for economic recovery. The timing had been wrong because the Histadrut wanted to wait for Yisrael Kessar to take over from Yehoram Meshel as secretary-general. Later, according to Cohen-Orag, there were other excuses.

Cohen-Orag said that the only way to avoid "heavy unemployment" in the fight against inflation, was to coordinate the efforts of the government, the employers and the Histadrut.

Costa Rica says its coffee is better

"Costa Rica seeks increased trade links with Israel — we are particularly interested in selling our coffee to you, which you may find of better quality than some of the coffee you are buying now," This was stated by Eduardo Jenkins, Ambassador of Costa Rica, in his address to the B'nai B'rith luncheon forum here this week.

A group of 40 leaders of B'nai B'rith Lodges in Jerusalem heard the ambassador describe how Costa Rica had lowered its inflation from over 100 per cent to between 15 and 20 per cent by restricting imports to essential raw materials and by ensuring a realistic exchange rate. In the process, per capita income fell by 30

per cent, "but we had no choice," Jenkins said.

Costa Rica has no army (it was abolished in 1949). Moving its embassy to Jerusalem caused it a trade loss "of about \$10 million" with the Arab countries. The ambassador's address follows the recent honouring by B'nai B'rith District 23 of the President of Costa Rica at its annual convention.

AIR INDIA. — The European Airbus consortium has beaten American manufacturer Boeing for an Air India order of six A310-300 airliners worth about \$500 million, including spares and training.

Veteran ad agency opens int'l division

TEL AVIV. — The Wimmer Jacobson Tamir advertising agency announces the opening of its international division. The new division will specialize in total marketing communication programmes for export companies.

David Tamir, general manager of the agency, says that "there is a real need for good solid international advertising."

The international division will be the responsibility of Gerry Yampolsky and Nancy Sunshine. Yampolsky, who holds a degree in marketing, is a copywriter and producer with several years' experience in a large Canadian ad agency, who will handle strategic and creative planning. Sunshine is an international media specialist and an experienced account executive both in Israel and the U.S. She has a degree in communications.

"We want to show our clients the various facets of advertising — things like audio-visuals, videotex, dealer support, premiums and incentives, direct marketing, as well as traditional media advertising," Yampolsky said.

Airport lighting

TEL AVIV. — Elconatrol, a subsidiary of Alco, recently finished installing a computerized control system for the lighting system of the runways at Ben-Gurion Airport. The company hopes to export similar systems to the U.S. and Europe in 1985. The basic cost is about \$300,000.

Rise in electricity use slows down

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — After three years of near-stagnation, industrial production, especially for export, took off again during the 1983/84 fiscal year, increasing its electricity consumption by 7.41 per cent.

Overall power consumption, for industrial, domestic, commercial and agricultural purposes rose by only 4 per cent during the year, compared with a 6.5 per cent increase the year before. Shmuel Ritten, head of the Electric Corporation's statistics and marketing department, gave these figures to a press conference here yesterday.

Ritten said that power consumption was a primary indicator of economic trends. The diamond industry made the biggest surge, with a 37 per cent rise in power consumption. It was followed by industries producing minerals, chemicals, metals, electric and electronic goods, which consumed 9 per cent more electricity.

During the year the real cost of power generating went down from 6.5 U.S. cents to 5.9 U.S. cents per kilowatt-hour thanks to the new coal-fired station in Hadera.

Household consumption declined by 2.3 per cent during the year, as against a 12 per cent rise the year

before. This was due to the change in government policy, from the high electricity subsidies and cheap electrical appliances of Finance Minister Yoram Aridor to the reduced subsidies and reduced spending power resulting from Yigal Cohen-Orag's policy reversal and the stock exchange collapse. The mild winter, which entailed much less heating, also helped reduce domestic consumption.

Kibbutzim showed an especially big saving in their electricity needs, which went from an increase of 18 per cent in 1982/83 to a decline of 3.6 per cent last year. This was in large measure due to the members being made aware of the high cost of wasting electricity, Ritten said.

Farmers also cut down drastically on their consumption, from a 15.4 per cent rise in 1982/83 to a 2 per cent decline last year.

On the other hand, commercial and public consumers, including hotels and municipalities (street lighting), used 8 per cent more electricity. This tended to show that these sectors were the least affected by cost considerations.

A survey by the corporation showed that 72 per cent of households now own colour TV, compared to 5 per cent in 1979. Only 8 per cent have no TV sets at all.

The statistics are as follows: for washing machines, 84 per cent of all homes, electric baking ovens, 84 per cent and electric heaters, 64 per cent. These percentages had not changed very much, he said.

The change-over to solar water heaters was continuing and today 54 per cent of all households have them, compared to 40 per cent in 1979. Even residents in big buildings with central hot water supplies were changing over to solar heaters, Ritten added.

Today's average household consumes 3,000 kw/hours per year, saving 1,000 kw/hours by the switch to solar heaters.

On the other hand, the corporation's own employees, who enjoy free electricity, use an average of 5,100 kw/hours. A joint management-staff committee has now asked them to limit themselves and will soon check and eventually take disciplinary measures against those who use an "undue" amount.

Airconditioners are becoming more common, with 19 per cent of all households now having them, an increase of 8 per cent over 1979. This development is expected to shift peak consumption from winter to the summer months soon.

Deep-freezers are now used in 10 per cent of households, compared to only 3 per cent in 1979, with dishwashers in 6 per cent of homes.

Ritten noted the success of the corporation's peak load pricing policy for big industrial consumers. This plan already covers 674 firms, which consume 32 per cent of all power, and has saved \$18 million during the year. The corporation expects big users to stagger their working hours soon to help save electricity costs by working during off-peak hours.

U.S. dollar peaks against Canadian \$

LONDON (AP). — The U.S. dollar surged to a record closing high against the Canadian dollar but fell against other key currencies in quiet European trading yesterday. Gold prices rose. Foreign exchange dealers said profit-taking took the strength out of the dollar after its surge Monday against all major world currencies.

The Canadian dollar, which has been generally tumbling against the U.S. dollar for several years, fell to a new low for the third straight trading day, reaching U.S.\$1.31225 late yesterday.

In Tokyo the dollar slipped in

brisk trading, finishing at 237.53 yen, down from a nine-month high of 238.35 yen at Monday's close.

In London sterling recovered slightly after falling to record lows over the five trading days. It cost \$1.35385 to buy one British pound, more expensive than Monday's record low of \$1.3501.

Israeli banks fall behind in world ranking

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The three biggest Israeli banks lost ground in 1983 on the list of the 500 biggest banks in the world. The rankings, measured on the basis of several balance sheet components, but not on the basis of profitability, are published in the prestigious British monthly, *The Banker*.

According to the magazine's figures, Bank Mizrahi was the only Israeli bank to improve its ranking, rising from 359 to 337 in the top 500.

Bank Leumi dropped four places, from 83 to 87. Bank Hapoalim lost 8 rankings, to number 98, and Discount fell to 151 from 140 last year.

ENTERTAINMENT

TELEVISION

EDUCATIONAL:
8.15 School Broadcasts 15.00 Singer Alan Price in a recording of a public performance (part 2) 15.30 The Wild Horse 16.10 Details of nature programme 16.25 Rehov Sunsum 17.00 A New Evening — live magazine

CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES:
17.30 Smurfs
18.00 Follow that Tiger — nature film
ARABIC LANGUAGE PROGRAMMES:
18.30 News roundup
18.32 In the Land of Dolls
18.45 Agriculture Today
19.15 Ramadan Quiz
19.30 News

HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at 20.00 with a news roundup
20.02 Wild Otter — nature film
20.30 Mabat Newsweek
21.00 Football — live broadcast from Paris of the European Cup final
23.00 Cannon — thriller: The Hit Man
23.30 News

JORDAN TV (unofficial):
18.30 Cartoons 19.00 French Hour 19.30 (JTV 3) The Incredible 20.00 News in French 20.30 News in Hebrew 21.00 News in Arabic 21.30 Buffalo Bill 22.10 Documentary 23.00 News in English 23.15 Hotel

MIDDLE EAST TV (from T.A. north):
13.00 Insight 13.30 Another Life 14.00 700 Club 14.30 Shape-up 15.00 Afternoon Movie 16.30 Incredible Hulk 17.00 Popeye 17.30 Super Book 18.00 Laramie 19.00 Bonanza 20.00 Another Life 20.30 World News Tonight 21.00 Entertainment Special WKRP Cincinnati 21.30 Father Murphy 22.30 High Chaparral 23.30 700 Club 23.50 News Update

ON THE AIR

Voice of Music
6.02 Musical Clock
7.07 Bach: Double Concerto: Chopin: Fantasia-Improvisation, Op. 66 (Rubinstein)
7.30 Rimsky-Korsakov: Capriccio Espagnole (Ormandy); Tchaikovsky-Gauk: "The Seasons" (Svetlanov); Brindini: Symphony No. 3; Khachaturian: "Gayane", Ballet Suite (Rovdezhensky)

9.30 Mendelssohn: Midsummer Night's Dream, overture (Chmura); Brahms: Piano Concerto (Emil Gilels, Berlin Philharmonic, Jochims); Dvorak: Symphony No. 5, Op. 24 (London Symphony, Kertész); Beethoven: String Quartet, Op. 130 (New Zealand)

12.00 Christoff Eschenbach plays Schumann: Pieces for Piano; Beethoven: Sonata, Op. 106
13.05 Beethoven: The Clever Virgins; Farkas: Ballet Suite; Debussy: La Boite à joujoux; Khachaturian: Spartacus; Mordehai Seter: Yephthah's Daughter
15.00 The Musical Folklore of France (part 2)

15.30 Youth Programme
16.30 Concert (no details available)
18.00 Contemporary Music — Josef Tal: Death of Moisés, Requiem (Mira Zakai, Hebrew University)

CINEMAS

JERUSALEM 4, 7, 9
Eden: Enteremistry; Edison: Footloose; Habraha: The Man Who Knew Too Much 4, 6.45, 9; Kfir: Breakdance; Mitchell: Fanny and Alexander 5.30, 8.30; Orgad: Gurly Park 4, 6.45, 9; Orion: Educating Rita; Zelig: Summer Filler on the Roof
7, 9.15: Rimsky-Hilman: Le Bal 7, 9
Cinema One: Triple feature/1 ticket: The Warriors 6.30; Mad Max II, 8; Conan the Barbarian 9.30; Cinema One: From Mao to Mozart 9.30; Cinema One: Unconquered Valor 5, 7.30, 9.45; Ramat Gan: Big Chill 7.30, 9.40

Alexander Oliver, Stephen Roberts, Ronit National Choir, JSO (Uri Segal); George Crumb: Black Angels (New York Quartet) 19.05 Purcell: Music for the Funeral of Queen Mary; Mozart: Clarinet K. 499 (Hüllndler); Hindemith: Violin Concerto (Zvi Zeitlin, JSO)
20.30 Beethoven: Les Troyens, part one (Colin Davis)
23.00 The Artist in his Studio (no details available)

First Programme

6.03 Programmes for Olim
7.30 Morning Concert (from Voice of Music)
9.30 Encounter — live family and social affairs magazine
10.30 Programme in Easy Hebrew
11.10 School Broadcasts
11.30 Education for All
12.05 Sephardi songs
13.00 News in English
13.30 News in French
14.05 Children's programmes
15.55 Notes on a New Book
16.05 Programme for Senior Citizens
17.12 Jewish Ideas
17.30 Everyman's University
18.05 Afternoon Classics
18.47 Bible Reading
19.05 Lesson in halacha
19.30 Programmes for Olim
22.05 A Friend from the Same Planet

Second Programme

6.12 Gymnastics
6.53 Green Light — drivers' corner
7.00 This Morning — news magazine
8.05 Safe Journey
9.05 House Call — with Rivka Michaeli
10.10 All Shades of the Network — morning magazine
12.10 Open Line — news and music
13.00 Midday — news commentary, music
14.11 A Taste of Honey — with Dan Kaner
16.10 Safe Journey
17.10 Economic Magazine
17.30 Of Men and Figures
18.11 Hebrew songs
18.45 Today in Sport
19.30 The Middle East
20.05 Folklore Magazine
21.15 The Wise Men of Chelm (part 1)
22.05 Stage and Screen
23.05 Night Games

Army
6.06 Morning Sounds
6.30 University on the Air
7.07 "707" — with Alex Arski
8.05 Morning Newsweek
9.05 Right Now — with Michael Handelsztat
11.05 Israeli Summer — with Eli Yisraeli
13.05 Two Hour
15.15 What's Wrong? — with Erez Tal
16.05 Four in the Afternoon
17.05 Evening Newsweek
18.05 1975 Magazine
19.05 Music Today — music magazine
20.05 Foreign Language Hit Parade
21.00 Mabat — TV Newsweek
21.35 University on the Air (repeat)
23.05 The Anniversary of the Normandy Landing (repeat)
00.15 Night Birds — songs, chat

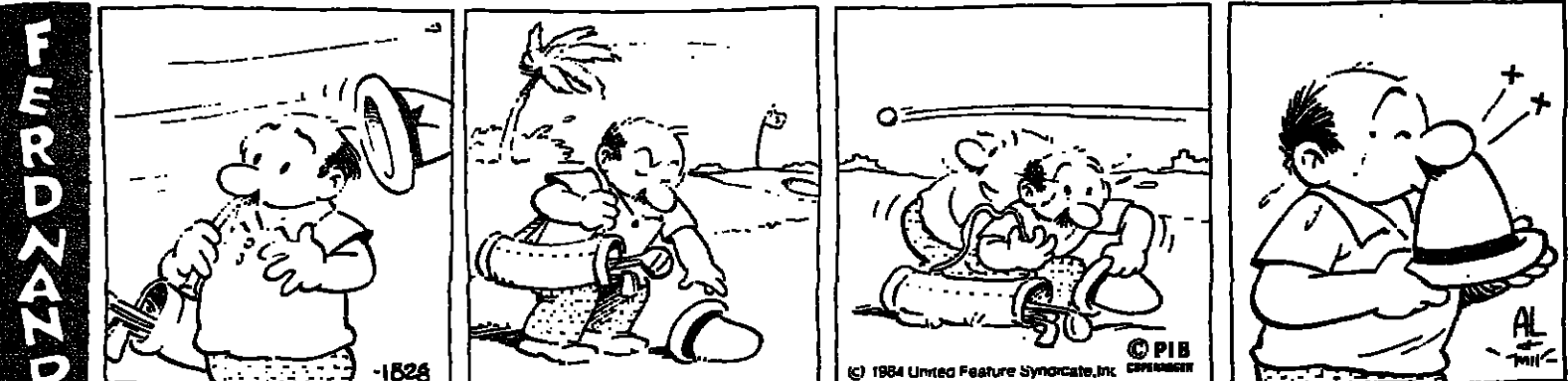
1.30, 4.30, 7.15, 9.30: Limor: Yellowbeard 5, 7.40, 9.40; Maxine: Educating Rita; Mizrabi: Against All Odds; Orgad: Pope 5, 7.40, 9.40; Paris: Erendira 10, 12, 2, 4, 7.15, 9.40; Peer: Le Bal; Shahaf: Yenti 4.15, 7, 9.30; Studio: Operation Eagle; Tel Aviv: Breakdance; Tel Aviv Museum: No Diviner With Andre 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; Zafra: Fanny and Alexander 4.30, 8.30; Beth Hateret: The Chosen 8.30

HAIFA 4, 7, 9
Amphitheatre: Star Trek II; Armon Space Hunters; Atzmon: Breakdance; Chen: Terms of Endearment; Moriah: To Be or Not to Be 6.45, 9; Orgad: Unconquered Valor 5, 7.30, 9.45; Ramat Gan: Big Chill 7.30, 9.40

RAMAT GAN
Armon: Police Academy 7.30, 9.30; Dragon Slayer 5; Lilya: Gypsy Park 7.15, 9.30; Orgad: Terms of Endearment 7.15, 9.30; Herbie Goes Bananas 5; Orgad: Unconquered Valor 5, 7.30, 9.45; Ramat Gan: Big Chill 7.30, 9.40

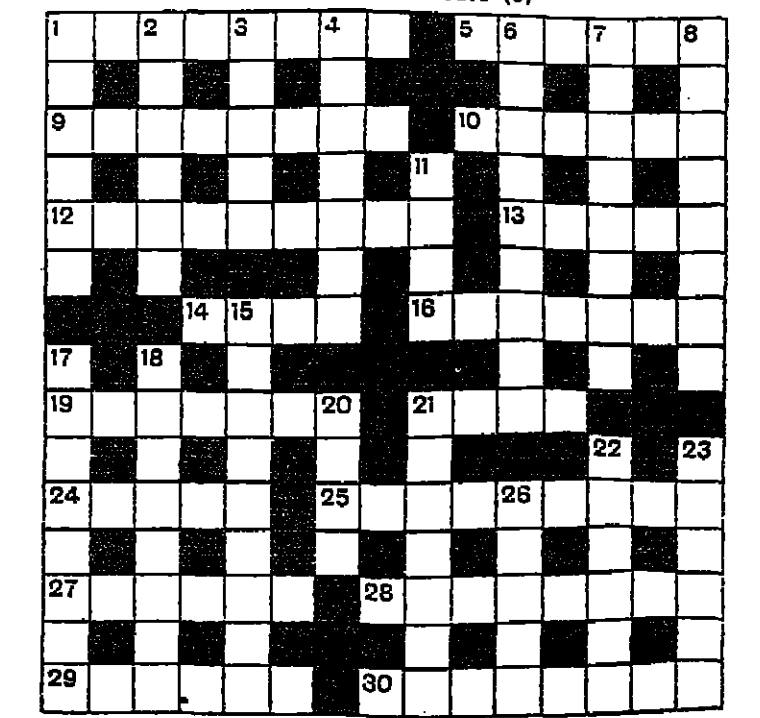
NETZILYA
David: Vol 7.15, 9.30 (except Thursday); Theres: Operation Eagle 7.30, 9.30

HOLON
Migdal: Return of Martin Guerre 5, 7.15, 9.40; Savoy: Unconquered Valor 5, 7.30, 9.30



ONE-AND-ONE CROSSWORD

- ACROSS**
- Select Scottish port for a Dickensian character (8)
 - The spirit of Holland conventionally chosen in Switzerland (8)
 - 9 & 10 O: A round robin perhaps? (8, 6)
 - To and fro in every direction especially vertically (2, 3, 4)
 - Attends upon Christmas singers (5)
 - Resistance units initially heading many an official communication (4)
 - By no means a good-looker, and suspiciously malignant (4, 5)
 - Searches for food for a long time (7)
 - The girl to avoid (4)
 - Vrench away what remains for the listener (5)
 - One-time royal apple-woman (9)
 - Busily occupied mentally — on where to find the camper? (8)
 - Accommodation in four parts (8)
 - Semi-soft drink at the bar and in shy surroundings (5)
 - One of those men of Harlech no doubt (8)
- DOWN**
- 1 & 17 Take advice by which the waiter might profit (4, 2, 1, 3, 4)
 - 2 Soundly sequential at the breakfast table (6)
 - 3 Convoluted type of injury (5)
 - 4 As no cry is set up they make their mark (7)
 - 5 White bloomers enhance Alpine beauty (9)
 - 7 Curled up together we intend to be disentangled (8)
 - 8 Apprehended when checked (8)
 - 11 The poker player's stake in neat disarray (4)
 - 13 Posh, though perhaps shrill (4-5)
 - 17 See I down
 - 18 Refreshment for the novice golfer, we hear? (5, 3)
 - 20 Wine to plunder (4)
 - 21 Ascertain extent of an old dance (7)
 - 22 A term's recollection of running water (6)
 - 23 Comparatively little support — by something to be learnt (6)
 - 26 The cricketer's Upper House (5)



GENERAL ASSISTANCE

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Jerusalem: Neve Yaakov, 556243, Balaam, Salah Eddin, 722518, Shu'afat, Shu'afat Road, 510108, Dar Eldawa, Herod's Gate, 282058, Tel Aviv: not available.
Netanya: Hamar, St. Petah-Tikva, 40967.
Haifa: Yame, 7 Ibn Sina, 672288.

DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Bikur Holim (pediatrics), Hadassah E.K. (internal, gynecology, surgery, ophthalmology, E.N.T.), Hadassah M.S. (orthopedics).
Tel Aviv: Rokah (pediatrics, internal, surgery), Netanya: Lamedo (obstetrics, internal, pediatrics, gynecology, surgery).

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Dan Region 78111 Rehovot 51333
Eilat 72333 Rishon LeZion 942333
Hadera 22333 Safed 30333
Haifa 51223 Tel Aviv 240111
Holon 58333 Tibnas 90111

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101 Emergency phone number in most areas:
Rape Crisis Centre (24 hours), for help call Tel Aviv, 234819, Jerusalem — 810110, and Haifa 88791.

"Eran" — Mental Health First Aid, Tel.: Jerusalem 669911, Tel Aviv 253111, Haifa 538888, BeerSheva 8111, Netanya 36316.
For information on Battered Women Shelters call Family Violence Service — 03-231679/23592 or any of the Rape Crisis Centre or Eran hot lines.

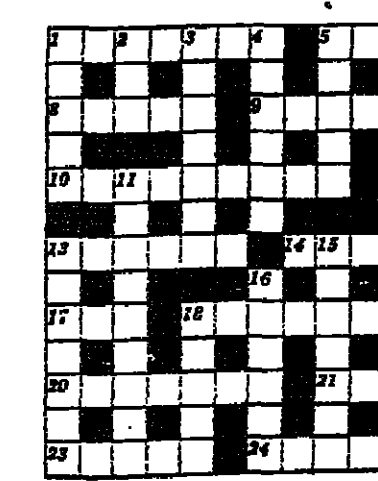
Jerusalem: Center for Drug Abuse and Misuse Intervention, Tel. 668283, 663902.
14 Bethlehem Rd.

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QUICK CROSSWORD

1 Meadow
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8 Frighten
9 Pardoned
10 Records



Yesterday's Solution

DOWN
1 Riddle
2 Health resort
3 Implement
4 Tower builder
5 Picture grounds
6 Four-footed creature
7 Voter
11 Victorian statesman
13 Conquering
15 Not the same one
16 Dormant
18 Separated
19 Hazardous
22 Everybody

Free shares continue downwards

TEL AVIV - A calmer atmosphere prevailed in yesterday's trading after the panic and confusion of Monday. The pattern of results was much the same, however.

Index-linked bonds rose moderately, dollar-linked (Gilboa) bonds showed larger rises and fair interest continued to appear for the dollar-linked "arrangement" shares. In the "free" share market, by contrast, prices moved lower for the third successive day.

Given the intense interest in foreign currency being shown by the general public, it is only natural that these securities which are dollar-linked are drawing the bulk of the attention, both in the bonds and the shares. In the bond market, the bond index rose by an overall 1 per cent, but the driving force behind this rise was the 1.74 per cent sectoral rise in the dollar-linked bonds. Individual issues in this sector rose by as much as 5 per cent.

On the share market a similar phenomenon occurred, with the

Rise in U.S. prime rate

WASHINGTON (AP). - A half a point increase to 13 per cent in the U.S. prime rate Monday will raise developing countries' debts by another \$1.25 billion a year, the world bank estimated. These countries already owe more than \$800b. to Western banks.

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This was the fourth rise in four months, for a total rise in developing countries' debts by as much as \$5b.

hunts debtor nations

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FOREIGN CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATES FOR 26.6.84

COUNTRY	CURRENCY	CHEQUES AND TRANSACTIONS	BANKNOTES
U.S.A.	DOLLAR	228.8721	231.7279
GREAT BRITAIN	STERLING	309.4350	313.2961
GERMANY	MARK	81.9390	82.9614
FRANCE	FRANC	26.6750	27.0077
HOLLAND	GULDEN	72.6808	73.5878
SWITZERLAND	FRANC	98.2283	99.4540
SWEDEN	KRONA	27.9350	28.2826
NORWAY	KRONA	28.7817	29.1408
DENMARK	KRONA	22.3486	22.6275
FINLAND	MARK	38.7853	39.2693
CANADA	DOLLAR	174.2061	176.3759
AUSTRALIA	DOLLAR	196.6255	199.0792
SOUTH AFRICA	RAND	170.7618	172.8926
BELGIUM	FRANC	40.2518	40.7100
AUSTRIA	SCHILLING	116.6534	118.0800
ITALY	LIRE	133.1425	134.8059
JAPAN	YEN	96.2861	97.4875

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Money Matters

Free shares continue downwards

Tel Aviv
Stock Exchange
By PINHAS LANDAU

shares jumped by 18.2 per cent, to a price of 325.

J.O.E. shares fell 11.1 per cent, after being marked "sellers only" for two successive days.

Generally speaking, there were not a lot of very large price swings, another sign that the selling wave may have peaked already. Nevertheless, 86 issues were down by 5 per cent or more, and 11 others were "sellers only". Only 21 moved up by more than 5 per cent, with 5 issues taking the "buyers only" sign.

Commercial Banks

part of "arrangement"

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The invisibles

IN POLITICAL campaigns, as in other areas of public life, what is not immediately visible often goes unremarked. And yet it is precisely what the parties seek to conceal that generally deserves to be brought to public light.

One very good example of this is the policy of the Likud campaign managers to keep the Liberal Party out of view of the electorate. That party is an embarrassment to Herut in more ways than one.

The Liberals symbolize for many Herut voters a whole cluster of negative characteristics. First, they seem to be a collection of politicians without a constituency. Therefore, they get, but don't give. They receive power and perks, out of all proportion to the votes they deliver in an election. In short they are perceived as parasitic.

Moreover, they symbolize bourgeois values, which are antithetical to the populist rhetoric of Herut. Those values may also characterize some elements of Herut as well, but they have never intruded into the heart of Herut symbolism.

The leading Liberal personalities have also proved themselves to be a contentious lot, squabbling and intriguing with and against each other. This reflects the hollowness of the party's structure. But whatever the cause, it does not permit them to project a more appealing front during the election campaign.

No wonder then that the Herut strategists are intent on keeping the Liberals in the closet. What is extraordinary, however, is that the Liberal politicians have reconciled themselves to their role of poor cousins. They are the invisible men of the Likud. Apparently they believe this to be a role they deserve.

Nothing exemplifies this more strikingly than the present absence from the country of the Liberal Party's official chief, Yitzhak Modai, the Energy Minister. Just at the time when the campaign is beginning to heat up, Mr. Modai has taken his leave. On official business of course, but nevertheless politically astounding.

The concealment of the Liberals does not mean, of course, that the Herut leaders will buckle under the strain of carrying on the campaign without the active participation of their lacklustre partners. Messrs. Shamir, Levy and their fellows will wage their battle against the opposition with the energy and craft of seasoned political warriors. They prefer not to have the Liberals get in the way.

Yet the shadow of their partner remains. It cannot be totally erased. Thus while Herut's strategy can be easily understood, it cannot be considered as deriving from a position of strength.

...and invincibles

IN THE spate of strikes and labour disruptions to which the country has been subject, one area of disruption has been unnoticed — disruptions in the postal and telephone services.

The reason for this is simply that the public has become accustomed to woeful service in both these areas so that it can no longer distinguish between bad service as a result of normal work or labour disruption.

In the area of mail delivery, this condition has led to the proliferation of private delivery arrangements. Professional and commercial enterprises have taken to employing their own internal resources to despatch and receive postal material. Or, as an alternative, they can make use of private delivery firms that have emerged to step into the vacuum left by the public service.

Unfortunately, no such detour is available for the telephone hookup. Here the citizenry must bear with a system subject to constant breakdowns, where wrong numbers and bad connections compete on a par with proper communication.

This has not prevented Israel's intrepid manufacturers of communication equipment from developing and marketing advanced computerized switchings. But this equipment, characteristic of a modern industrialized state, is being installed upon an infrastructure of maintenance and service characteristic of an underdeveloped country.

The creation of a public company, Bezek, was intended by Zippori, the minister, to slice through this self-made paradox. But the consumer of the telephone services has yet to see any improvement, despite the minister's promises.

It is too late now, but a party running on the single issue of improving the country's postal and phone services, could no doubt have won many voters' hearts.

A PHILANTHROPIC MAZE

By CHARLES HOFFMAN

DIASPORA JEWS have contributed close to \$800 million to Israeli universities through the Jewish Agency since 1971, and this year they will add another \$65m. to the total. That represents a hefty chunk of the \$450m. budget for higher education for this fiscal year.

These millions, which do not include funds contributed directly to the country's universities through the various "friends" organizations, seem to represent a massive Diaspora commitment to the cause of higher education in Israel.

Yet most of the Diaspora representatives now attending the Jewish Agency Assembly in Jerusalem would probably be surprised to learn that higher education in Israel is in a state of deep financial crisis caused by the severe cuts in government support during the last two years.

To judge from the deliberations of the assembly, one could draw the conclusion that the crisis does not exist and that Diaspora Jewry has more important things to worry about. The discussions held on the Agency budget yesterday barely mentioned the crisis, and the background material prepared by Agency officials and distributed to the delegates contains not one word on this subject, one of the biggest single items on the 1984/5 Agency budget of \$408m.

Instead, there is the usual bland rationale for the Agency contributions to higher education that appears in its budget book and which has probably not been changed for the last 15 years or more:

"The intention in making these grants is that they will encourage the absorption of immigrant professors and students, the training of social workers and teachers, financial aid to students...and research and community activities to raise the standard of disadvantaged students and in general the cultural and educational advancement of the people of Israel."

Not very informative, but still hard to disagree with as a statement of general principles.

THE CRUEL FACTS of life on campus today are as follows: The government, which provides about 65 per cent of the money to run the universities, has cut its allocations by 25 per cent in the last two years. This has derailed the balanced budgets that the universities struggled hard to achieve in the mid-1970s, and has thrown the entire university system into a \$60m. deficit that deepens by the day.

The budget squeeze has led to the sacking of about 150 junior faculty in the last two years, and more may get the axe in the coming year. The future academic manpower of the universities has not been the only sacrifice. Budgets for scientific equipment and books and periodicals continue to dwindle, putting Israeli researchers further and further behind their peers abroad.

THE BUDGET CRUNCH in the universities began about 18 months ago when a vindictive Treasury headed, then by Yoram Aridor, began cutting back on allocations, because the professors had won an arbitration ruling providing them with higher salaries. The Treasury at first ignored the ruling and refused to pay, and was then forced by a court order to comply.

The resulting sudden shortfalls, imposed as a "punishment" by the Treasury, forced the universities to seek bank loans for the first time in 10 years in order to meet operating expenses. In addition, the Treasury forced the universities to accept a 6 per cent cut in allocations for the 1983/4 academic year.

Then later, in 1983, after Yigal Cohen-Orad had taken over, the

Treasury held up funds for the universities again, this time in order to force them to take an 8 per cent cut in the 1984/5 budget. The Treasury has still not reimbursed the universities for the millions of dollars in interest costs on the loans they were forced to take out while the Treasury starved them of funds.

This unpleasant tale of crude government pressure and budget cuts threatening Israel's leading position in many academic fields may sound familiar to some of the delegates to the Assembly who support the various university friends organizations. They have been making desperate appeals in the last few months to their overseas supporters for funds to battle the rising deficits.

Some of these Diaspora supporters of Israeli universities have even begun to wonder how they could be in such terrible financial straits, with contributions to the UJA on the rise and with over \$60m. collected in the Special Campaign of 1982/3 to help with Israel's "human needs," as they are termed in UJA parlance during the war in Lebanon.

Campaign organizers were even told then that the extra money was needed to prevent the government from having to make drastic cuts in its support of higher education.

But while the contributions were rolling in ostensibly to save higher education, among other things, the government began to slash away, in blatant disregard of its promises to the Diaspora fund-raisers.

WHERE WAS the Jewish Agency during the controversy that has raged in Israel since early 1983 over cuts in the higher education budget? What can explain this philanthropic schizophrenia in which the Agency and Diaspora fund-raisers take credit for mobilizing millions of dollars

for higher education, but stand mute while the government wields its reckless budgetary axe?

This is doubly troublesome, given the emphasis placed by Agency leaders in recent years on enhancing the involvement of Diaspora Jews in Israeli affairs, a trend accelerated by the experience of direct involvement through Project Renewal.

In fields such as rural settlement, immigrant absorption, disadvantaged youth and others in which the Agency departments have a direct role in carrying out policy, the Agency or its department heads can, and do, express a point of view in the course of public debates. Diaspora communities have also learned to fight for the interests of their Renewal neighbourhoods.

In the field of higher education, however, the Agency's role has evolved over the years into being a passive conduit for cash. There is no Agency department or official charged with advocating the cause of higher education in policy debates with the government.

To put it simply, a funnel cannot act as an advocate of the "human needs" served by the universities.

THE PUBLIC BODY created 10 years ago to coordinate and plan university budgeting — the Planning and Grants Committee (PGC) of the Council for Higher Education — represents the interests of the universities without any assistance from the Agency.

During the bitter budget struggles with the Treasury since early 1983, the PGC has not once called on the Agency for support in seeking to defend the quality of higher education.

In all fairness, it should be noted that the Agency did attempt to exercise more active control over the

disposition of the UJA and Keren Hayesod funds for the universities in the mid-1970s, but was rebuffed by the government and the PGC.

That does not change the sad and unpalatable fact that today it does not really matter how much money for higher education appears in the Agency budget, since the power to determine the global allocation from public funds for higher education remains in the hands of the Treasury, which must consult with, but cannot be dictated to, by the PGC.

Thus it does not matter that the sum for higher education in this year's Agency budget is lower than last year's, even though the universities are in the midst of their worst financial crisis in 10 years.

Even if the 400 Assembly delegates were to rise as one and demand that the Agency allocation be doubled, it would not add one penny to the strapped university budgets.

If this happened, the Treasury would simply cut its own allocations to the universities in accordance with the increase from the Agency.

ONLY WHEN this fact is recognized can we understand how it is possible that the current financial crisis of the universities started in the 1982/3, the year when the Agency allocated the record sum of \$118m. for higher education.

No matter how one looks at this situation, it does not seem to live up to the standards of an active, responsible philanthropy that an increasing number of Diaspora contributors have been striving for in recent years.

One could well understand if some of these contributors drew the conclusion that the only way for them to personally help secure the future of Israel's scientific and academic achievements is to give their dollars directly to the universities instead of through the Agency.

The writer is a member of The Jerusalem Post editorial staff.

READERS' LETTERS

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH FUNDING

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I refer to your article of June 14 on the Professor Ernst Alexander X-Ray Research Laboratory at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

While I did state that there was a threat to the laboratory because of insufficient funding for scientific research in Israel, I did not imply, as stated in your article, that this meant that the laboratory was in imminent danger of closing. Rather, I wanted to stress the financial crisis that affects all scientific research in Israel, including our own, and that if this continues, it would cause us to lag behind current developments.

Professor YITZHAK YACOBY
 Director, Prof. Ernst Alexander X-Ray Laboratory
 Racah Institute of Physics,
 The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
 Jerusalem.

IN SEARCH OF EVIDENCE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Your headline of June 5, "Burg: No arrest because no one complained," indicates a most shocking dereliction of duty.

If Minister Burg needs a formal complaint, I, though 88 and blind, hereby make such a complaint in the name of justice, decency, and to erase the shame that every citizen must feel at the callous complacency of the minister. I am prepared to appear in court to lodge such a complaint formally.

As for Minister Burg's statement that the identity of the assailants is not known, may I point out that it was publicly stated that two of the supposed hooligans were expelled from the yeshiva where they had been studying. Isn't that enough evidence to start on, Mr. Burg?

HARRY W. SCHACHTER
 Jerusalem.

JERUSALEM DAY SUPPLEMENT

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — As a veteran JP reader, I would like to commend you on an exceptional supplement. The Jerusalem Day Magazine was informative, varied and, above all, fresh and crisp.

JUDITH KRAUSZ
 Ra'anana.

DENTAL VOLUNTEERS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I spent two of the most meaningful weeks of my 34 years in dental practice when I volunteered to work at the Dental Volunteers for Israel Clinic in Mekor Haim Street, Jerusalem. It is under the patronage of Mayor Teddy Kollek and administered 24 hours a day by the dental angel of Jerusalem, Mrs. Trudi Birger, who founded the clinic in 1980.

The clinic serves thousands of poor needy children every year. They qualify through the social agencies and would become dental cripples were it not for this free treatment.

All clinical services are provided by volunteer dentists from France, Denmark, Sweden, Canada, U.S.A., etc., who spend two to four weeks on a working holiday. Living accommodations are provided for the dentists by the Municipality of Jerusalem and tender loving care to the volunteers by Trudi Birger, Herman Elbin and the multilingual nursing staff.

All supplies are donated and some are brought by the volunteers. The clinic is expanding and, like most volunteer programmes in Israel, DVI's main problem is financial. The organization relies solely on private donations and needs an estimated \$7,000 per month at this time to cover rent, salaries for dental assistants, certain essential supplies and maintenance of equipment.

My own life has been sincerely enriched by the experience and I look forward to my next visit as a volunteer. If anyone is interested to participate in this worthy cause, he can write to Trudi Birger at 7 Hameyasdim Street, Jerusalem.

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SHOCKING STATEMENT

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I have just read one of the most shocking sentences that I have ever seen in your paper. In your report of June 15 on the hearings of the suspected Jewish terrorists, you state that one of the defence attorneys, "Hagler made an impassioned speech... exhorting the judge to remember that he was a Jewish (Italics mine) judge sitting in an Israeli court..." A member of the Israeli Bar asking a judge to consider his, the judge's, personal background in rendering his judgement?

Surely, this is unacceptable.

H. BERNSTEIN

Haifa.

HOOIGANISM

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Thank goodness that, in your editorial comment of June 7, you referred to Orthodox hooliganism and not religious hooliganism, which is surely the paradox of the year.

Jerusalem RIVKA TRENNER

OUTLAWS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — As a 90-year-old native American (and a lifelong Zionist who recently spent nearly four years living in Israel), I cannot understand the reaction of our people in Israel to the killing of the two captured terrorists in the recent bus incident.

American history is full of the treatment of "outlaws," men who, by acting outside of the law, attacking, not military objectives and soldiers, not wearing uniforms, but preying upon innocent civilians, deserved none of the protection and consideration due to legitimate military men. Those two Arabs were outlaws, neither soldiers nor POWs.

In our desire to be just to all, even to our enemies, we must not fail to make the necessary distinction between soldiers and terrorists, between legitimate military personnel and outlaws.

ABRAHAM H. SAKIER
 New York.

STRIKES

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I am sure that I am not the only one who is glad that TV and radio are silent. The pressure is off and the blood pressure is down. I only hope that it will go on and we will be rid of all the election propaganda for weeks to come.

Talking about peace and quiet, all the current strikes, starting from the top with foreign ministry workers and down to the bottom with postal workers, don't really bother most of us — we are used to it. The only strike I am afraid of is an eventual strike of government printers. Who will then print the money to pay for the election campaign?

Ramat Hasharon. E. SALZMAN

ELECTION SLOGAN

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — The geniuses who coined the Likud's main election slogan, "The national camp," ought to be reminded of Dr. Johnson's famous dictum: "Patriotism is the last refuge of the scoundrel."

YOHANAN GOLDMAN
 Tel Aviv.

POSTSCRIPTS

ONLY ONE person now stands between the Oubykh language and oblivion.

When Tsvetk Esenc, now 82, disappears, linguists say that what is currently the world's rarest living language will become a dead one.

A century and a half ago, the tongue belonging to the Caucasian group of languages was spoken by as many as 50,000 Oubykh tribesmen in the Caucasus Valleys east of the Black Sea. Now a frail farmer in Turkey is the last known speaker, and language scientists have beat a path to Esenc's hamlet in Asia Minor to register his every word.

"Because Oubykh today is just one man and he will one day disappear, all of this fuss may appear trivial, even useless," said Georges Dumezil of the French Academy, who has studied Oubykh and other Caucasian tongues for over 50 years. "But from a scientific point of view, each and every language has great importance."

For researchers like Dumezil, Oubykh's fascination lies in its extreme variety of sounds, or phonemes. English has about 30 different phonemes, while Oubykh boasts more than 80, including four different pronunciations of the twinned letters "sh."

There are 82 consonants, but only three vowels. Transcribers have had to use both Latin and Greek letters, plus some signs of their own invention, to capture the wealth of sounds.

Oubykh's decline started with the exodus of the Moslem herders and

farmers from Czarist Russia in 1864 following the Crimean War, and their resettlement in Ottoman Turkey near the sea of Marmara.

There, the need to speak Turkish to be understood and competition from other Caucasian languages made a knowledge of Oubykh useless. Today only Esenc has complete mastery of the tongue, though four or five other tribal elders still remember some phrases.

MILLIONS of voters in 10 countries have just elected a new European Parliament, but community governments are still dragging their feet over the introduction of another symbol of European unity — a common passport.

Foreign ministers agreed in June 1981 to replace national passports by the end of this year with a burgundy-coloured, multi-lingual "Euro-passport" for the bloc's 270 million people.

But community officials say few governments are now likely to meet the deadline.

More than a quarter of a century after the community's founding Treaty of Rome pledged freedom of movement across European boundaries, its citizens still have to show passports or national identity cards when crossing between member states.

In May, France stopped the practice of admitting Britons passport-free on short cross-channel outings, saying it was a loophole for illegal immigration.

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* See Friday's Magazine

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